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$$1 \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = 2\ln x + x^2 + x \quad \square$$

$$\square 1 \square \square \square \square \quad y = f(x) \quad (1 - f \quad)$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \square \square \square \quad x_1 \quad x_2 \quad f(x_1) + f(x_2) = 4 \quad \square \square \square \square \quad x_1 + x_2 \cdot 2 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square 1 \square \quad f(x) = 2\ln x + x^2 + x \quad x > 0 \quad \square \quad f'(x) = \frac{2}{x} + 2x + 1 \quad \square$$

$$f' \quad = 1 + 1 = 2 \quad f' \quad = 5 \quad y = f(x) \quad (1 - f \quad) \quad y - 2 = 5(x - 1)$$

$$\square \quad 5x - y - 3 = 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) > 0 \quad f(x) \quad (0, +\infty) \quad \square \quad \square \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad f' \quad = 2 \quad x_1 \quad x_2 \quad f(x_1) + f(x_2) = 4 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \quad 0 < x, 1, x_2 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad F(x) = f(x) + f(2 - x) - 4 \quad 0 < x, 1 \quad \square$$

$$F(x) = \frac{4(x-1)^3}{x(x-2)} \dots 0 \quad F(x) \quad (0 \quad 1] \quad \square \quad \square \quad \square \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \quad x \in (0 \quad 1] \quad F' \quad = 0 \quad \square \quad \square \quad \square 1 \square \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad F(x), 0 \quad 4 - f(x) \dots f(2 - x) \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad f(x_2) \dots f(2 - x_1) \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \quad x_2 \cdot 2 - x_1 \quad \square$$

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$$2 \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{2a}x^2 - (1 + \frac{1}{a})x + \frac{1}{a} \ln x \quad (a \in R) \quad \square$$

$$\square 1 \square \square \quad a > 0 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2} \quad \mathcal{G}(x) = f(x) + 6x \quad x_1, x_2 \quad \mathcal{G}(x_1) + \mathcal{G}(x_2) = 4 \quad x_1 + x_2 = 2$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{a} \left(x + \frac{1}{x} \right) - \left(1 + \frac{1}{a^2} \right) \quad (x > 0)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{a} \left(x + \frac{1}{x} \right) - \left(1 + \frac{1}{a^2} \right) \quad (0, 1) \quad (1, +\infty)$$

$$f(x)_{min} = f(1) = -\left(\frac{1}{a} - 1\right)^2 \leq 0$$

$$a = 1 \quad f(x) \leq 0 \quad f(x) \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$a \neq 1 \quad f(x) = 0 \quad \frac{1}{a} \quad a$$

$$0 < a < 1 \quad f(x) \in (0, a) \quad \left(\frac{1}{a}, +\infty\right) \quad \left(a, \frac{1}{a}\right)$$

$$a > 1 \quad f(x) \in (0, \frac{1}{a}) \quad (a, +\infty) \quad \left(\frac{1}{a}, a\right)$$

$$\mathcal{G}(x) = 2\ln x + x^2 - 5x \quad x > 0$$

$$\mathcal{G}(x_1) + \mathcal{G}(x_2) = 4 \quad 2\ln x_1 + x_1^2 + x_1 + 2\ln x_2 + x_2^2 + x_2 - 4 = 0$$

$$(x_1 + x_2)^2 + (x_1 + x_2) - 4 = 2x_1x_2 - 2\ln(x_1x_2) \quad \dots \quad 8$$

$$t = x_1x_2 \quad G(t) = t - \ln t \quad G(t) = 1 - \frac{1}{t}$$

$$G(t) \in (0, 1) \quad (1, +\infty)$$

$$G(t) \dots G = 1 \quad \dots \quad 10$$

$$(x_1 + x_2)^2 + (x_1 + x_2) - 4 = 2$$

$$(x_1 + x_2 + 3)(x_1 + x_2 - 2) = 0$$

$$x_1 > 0 \quad x_2 > 0 \quad \therefore x_1 + x_2 = 2$$

$$f(x) = \ln x + 2x - ax^2 \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{①} \quad f'(x) \Big|_{x=1} = a$$

$$\text{②} \quad g(x) = f(x) + (a-4)x = \ln x - ax^2 + (a-2)x$$

$$\text{③} \quad a = -2 \quad x_1, x_2 \quad f(x_1) + f(x_2) + 3x_1x_2 = x_1 + x_2 \quad x_1 + x_2 > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{④} \quad f(x) = \ln x + 2x - ax^2 \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} + 2 - 2ax$$

$$\text{⑤} \quad f'(x) \Big|_{x=1} = f'(1) = 1 + 2 - 2a = 0 \quad a = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{⑥} \quad a = \frac{3}{2} \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{x} + 2 - 3x = -\frac{(3x+1)(x-1)}{x} \quad (x > 0)$$

$$\text{⑦} \quad f'(x) \Big|_{x=1} =$$

$$\text{⑧} \quad g(x) = f(x) + (a-4)x = \ln x - ax^2 + (a-2)x$$

$$\text{⑨} \quad g'(x) = -\frac{(ax+1)(2x-1)}{x} \quad (x > 0)$$

$$\text{⑩} \quad a > 0 \quad x \in (0, \frac{1}{2}) \quad g'(x) > 0$$

$$\text{⑪} \quad g(x) \Big|_{(0, \frac{1}{2})} \quad$$

$$\text{⑫} \quad x \in (\frac{1}{2}, +\infty) \quad g'(x) < 0$$

$$\therefore \text{⑬} \quad g(x) \Big|_{(\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)} \quad$$

$$\text{⑭} \quad a < 0 \quad g'(x) = -\frac{a(x+\frac{1}{a})(2x-1)}{x} \quad (x > 0)$$

$$\text{⑮} \quad a < -2 \quad g(x) \Big|_{(0, -\frac{1}{a})} \Big|_{(\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)} \quad (-\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\text{⑯} \quad a = -2 \quad g'(x) = 0 \quad g(x) \Big|_{(0, +\infty)} \quad$$

$$\text{⑰} \quad -2 < a < 0 \quad g(x) \Big|_{(0, \frac{1}{2})} \Big|_{(-\frac{1}{a}, +\infty)} \quad (\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{a})$$

$$a=-2 \quad f(x)=\ln x+2x+2x^2$$

$$f(x_1)+f(x_2)+3x_1x_2=x_1+x_2$$

$$\ln x_1+2x_1+2x_1^2+\ln x_2+2x_2+2x_2^2+3x_1x_2=x_1+x_2$$

$$\ln x_1x_2+2(x_1^2+x_2^2)+(x_1+x_2)+3x_1x_2=0$$

$$2(x_1+x_2)^2+(x_1+x_2)=x_1x_2-\ln x_1x_2$$

$$t=x_1x_2 \quad \varphi(t)=t-\ln t \quad (t>0)$$

$$\varphi'(t)=\frac{t-1}{t} \quad (t>0)$$

$$t\in(0,1) \quad \varphi'(t)<0$$

$$\varphi(t)=t-\ln t \quad (t>0) \quad (0,1)$$

$$t\in(1,+\infty) \quad \varphi'(t)>0$$

$$\varphi(t)=t-\ln t \quad (t>0) \quad (1,+\infty)$$

$$\varphi(t) \quad t=1 \quad \text{minimum value is } 1$$

$$2(x_1+x_2)^2+(x_1+x_2)-1$$

$$2(x_1+x_2)^2+(x_1+x_2)-1\geq 0$$

$$x_1+x_2\geq\frac{1}{2} \quad x_1+x_2-1$$

$$x_1x_2\geq\frac{1}{2} \quad x_1x_2=1$$

$$x_1x_2 \quad \text{minimum value is } 1$$

$$x_1+x_2>\frac{1}{2}$$

$$4 \quad f(x) = \frac{2}{3}x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \log_a x \quad (a > 0, a \neq 1)$$

0

$$a^x$$

$$g(x) = f(x) - \frac{2}{3}x^3 - 4\ln x + 6x \quad g(x_1) + g(x_2) = 0 \quad x_1 + x_2 = 2 + \sqrt{6}$$

$$f(x) = 2x^2 - 3x + \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$

$$f(x) = 2x^2 - 3x + \frac{1}{x \ln a} \quad f(x) = 0 \quad 2x^2 - 3x + \frac{1}{x \ln a} = 0 \quad 2x^2 - 3x - \frac{1}{\ln a} = 0$$

$$m(x) = 2x^2 - 3x^2 \quad m'(x) = 6x^2 - 6x \quad (x > 0)$$

$$m(x) = 6x(x-1) > 0 \quad x > 1 \quad m(x) = 6x(x-1) < 0 \quad 0 < x < 1$$

$$\therefore m(x) \in (0, 1) \quad (1, +\infty)$$

$$\therefore m(x)_{\min} = m(1) = -1 - \frac{1}{\ln a} \quad 1, \frac{1}{\ln a}$$

$$a > 1 \quad a, e \quad 0 < a < 1 \quad \frac{1}{\ln a} < 0 \quad 1, \frac{1}{\ln a} \quad f(x) = 0$$

$$\therefore a, e$$

$$f(x)_{\min} = 0 \quad 2x^2 - 3x + \frac{1}{x \ln a} = 0 \quad 2x^2 - 3x - \frac{1}{\ln a} = 0$$

$$-1, -\frac{1}{\ln a} \quad 1 > a > 0 \quad -1, -\frac{1}{\ln a}$$

$$a > 1 \quad 1, \frac{1}{\ln a} \quad a, e$$

$$a = e$$

$$g(x) = \frac{2}{3}x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \ln x - \frac{2}{3}x^3 - 4\ln x + 6x = -\frac{3}{2}x^2 - 3\ln x + 6x$$

$$g(x_1) + g(x_2) = 0$$

$$-\frac{3}{2}x_1^2 - 3\ln x_1 + 6x_1 + (-\frac{3}{2}x_2^2 - 3\ln x_2 + 6x_2) = 0$$

$$\therefore -\frac{3}{2}(x_1^2+x_2^2)-3\ln(x_1x_2)+6(x_1+x_2)=0$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}[(x_1+x_2)^2-2x_1x_2]-\ln(x_1x_2)+2(x_1+x_2)=0$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}(x_1+x_2)^2+x_1x_2-\ln(x_1x_2)+2(x_1+x_2)=0$$

$$\therefore -\frac{1}{2}(x_1+x_2)^2+2(x_1+x_2)=\ln(x_1x_2)-x_1x_2$$

$$x_1x_2=t \quad g(t)=\ln t-\frac{t}{2}$$

$$g'(t)=\frac{1}{t}-\frac{1}{2}=\frac{1-t}{2t} \quad g'(t)=0 \Rightarrow t=2 \quad g(2)=\ln 2-1$$

$$\therefore -\frac{1}{2}(x_1+x_2)^2+2(x_1+x_2)=\ln 2-1$$

$$(x_1+x_2)^2-4(x_1+x_2)+2=0$$

$$x_1+x_2=2+\sqrt{6} \quad x_1+x_2=2-\sqrt{6}$$

$$\therefore x_1+x_2=2+\sqrt{6}$$

$$f(x)=\ln x-\frac{1}{2}ax^2+x$$

$$f'(x)=\frac{1}{x}-ax+1=0 \quad f(x)=\ln x-\frac{1}{2}ax^2+x$$

$$a=-2 \quad x_1=x_2 \quad f(x_1)+f(x_2)+x_1x_2=0 \quad x_1+x_2=\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$$

$$f'(x)=\frac{1}{x}-ax+1=0 \quad f(x)=\ln x-\frac{1}{2}ax^2+x$$

$$\ln \frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}a+1=0 \quad a=2$$

$$f(x)=\ln x-\frac{1}{2}x^2+x$$

$$f'(x)=\frac{1}{x}-x+1=\frac{-x^2+x+1}{x}=\frac{(x+1)(-x+1)}{x}$$

$$\square \quad f'(x) < 0 \quad \square \quad x > 1 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad f(x) \quad \square \quad (1, +\infty) \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad 2 \square \quad a = -2 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad f(x) = \ln x + x^2 + x \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad f(x_1) + f(x_2) + x_1 x_2 = \ln x_1 + x_1^2 + x_1 + \ln x_2 + x_2^2 + x_1 x_2 + x_2$$

$$= (x_1 + x_2)^2 + x_1 + x_2 + \ln x_1 x_2 - x_1 x_2 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad g(x) = \ln x - x \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad g'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - 1 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad 0 < x < 1 \quad \square \quad g'(x) > 0 \quad \square \quad g(x) \quad \square \quad \square \quad \square \quad \square \quad \square$$

$$x > 1 \quad \square \quad g'(x) < 0 \quad \square \quad g(x) \quad \square \quad \square \quad \square \quad \square \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad g(x)_{\max} = g \quad \square \quad 1 \quad \square \quad = -1 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad f(x_1) + f(x_2) + x_1 x_2, (x_1 + x_2)^2 + (x_1 + x_2) - 1 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad (x_1 + x_2)^2 + (x_1 + x_2) - 1, 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad x_1 \quad x_2 \quad \square \quad \square \quad \square \quad \square \quad \square \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad x_1 + x_2 \dots \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2} \quad \square$$

$$6 \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = \ln x - m x^2 \quad \square \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{2} m x^2 + x \quad \square \quad m \in R \quad \square \quad f(x) = f(x) + g(x) \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad m = \frac{1}{2} \quad \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad \square \square \square \square \quad x \quad \square \quad f(x), m x - 1 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad m \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\text{III} \quad m=-2 \quad x_1 \quad x_2 \quad F(x_1)+F(x_2)+x_1x_2=0 \quad x_1+x_2 \dots \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$$

$$\text{f(x)=lnx-}\frac{1}{2}x^2 \quad x>0$$

$$f(x)=\frac{1}{x}-x=\frac{1-x^2}{x}(x>0)$$

$$f(x)>0 \quad 1-x^2>0 \quad x>0$$

$$0< x<1 \quad f(x) \quad (0,1)$$

$$\text{G(x)=F(x)-(mx-1)=lnx-}\frac{1}{2}mx^2+(1-m)x+1$$

$$G(x)=\frac{1}{x}-mx+(1-m)=\frac{-mx^2+(1-m)x+1}{x}$$

$$m,0 \quad x>0 \quad G(x)>0$$

$$G(x) \quad (0,+\infty)$$

$$G(1)=ln1-\frac{1}{2}m\times1^2+(1-m)+1=-\frac{3}{2}m+2>0$$

$$x \quad G(x),, mx-1$$

$$m>0 \quad G(x)=\frac{-mx^2+(1-m)x+1}{x}=\frac{m(x-\frac{1}{m})(x+1)}{x}$$

$$G(x)=0 \quad x=\frac{1}{m} \quad x\in(0,\frac{1}{m}) \quad G(x)>0 \quad x\in(\frac{1}{m},+\infty) \quad G(x)<0$$

$$G(x) \quad x\in(0,\frac{1}{m}) \quad x\in(\frac{1}{m},+\infty)$$

$$G(x) \quad G(\frac{1}{m})=ln\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{2}m\times(\frac{1}{m})^2+(1-m)\times\frac{1}{m}+1=\frac{1}{2m}-lnm$$

$$h(m)=\frac{1}{2m}-lnm \quad h(1)=\frac{1}{2}>0 \quad h(2)=\frac{1}{4}-ln2<0$$

$$h(x) \quad m \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$m.2 \quad h(x) < 0 \quad m$$

$$F(x), \quad m \cdot x - 1$$

$$h(x) = \frac{1}{2} m x^2 + x, \quad m \cdot x - 1 \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$m. \frac{h(x) + x + 1}{\frac{1}{2} x^2 + x} \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$h(x) = \frac{h(x) + x + 1}{\frac{1}{2} x^2 + x} \quad m. h(x)_{\max}$$

$$h(x) = \frac{(x+1) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2} x - \ln x \right)}{\left(\frac{1}{2} x^2 + x \right)} \quad h(x) = 0 \quad -\frac{1}{2} x - \ln x = 0$$

$$\varphi(x) = -\frac{1}{2} x - \ln x \quad \varphi'(x) = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{x} < 0$$

$$\varphi(x) \quad (0, +\infty) \quad -\frac{1}{2} x - \ln x = 0 \quad x_0$$

$$x \in (0, x_0) \quad h(x) > 0 \quad x \in (x_0, +\infty) \quad h(x) < 0$$

$$h(x) \quad x \in (0, x_0) \quad x \in (x_0, +\infty)$$

$$h(x)_{\max} = h(x_0) = \frac{\ln x_0 + x_0 + 1}{\frac{1}{2} x_0^2 + x_0} = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} x_0}{x_0 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} x_0 \right)} = \frac{1}{x_0}$$

$$\varphi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \ln 2 - \frac{1}{4} > 0 \quad \varphi(1) = -\frac{1}{2} < 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} < x_0 < 1 \quad 1 < \frac{1}{x_0} < 2 \quad h(x)_{\max} \in (1, 2)$$

$$m.2 \quad m$$

$$m=-2 \quad F(x)=\ln x+x^2+x \quad x>0$$

$$F(x_1)+F(x_2)+x_1x_2=0 \quad \ln x_1+x_1^2+x_1+\ln x_2+x_2^2+x_2+x_1x_2=0$$

$$(x_1+x_2)^2+(x_1+x_2)=x_1x_2-\ln(x_1x_2)$$

$$t=x_1x_2 \quad \varphi(t)=t-\ln t \quad \varphi'(t)=\frac{t-1}{t}$$

$$\varphi'(t) \quad (0,1) \quad (1,+\infty)$$

$$\varphi(t)\dots\varphi'(1)=1 \quad (x_1+x_2)^2+(x_1+x_2)\dots 1$$

$$(x_1+x_2)\dots\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$$

$$f(x)=\ln x-\frac{1}{2}ax^2+(1-a)x \quad a\in R$$

$$f(x)$$

$$a=-2 \quad x_1x_2 \quad f(x_1)+f(x_2)+x_1x_2=0 \quad x_1+x_2>\frac{1}{4}$$

$$f(x)=\ln x-\frac{1}{2}+(1-a)x \quad a\in R$$

$$\therefore f(x)=\frac{1}{x}-ax+(1-a)=\frac{-ax^2+(1-a)x+1}{x}$$

$$a, 0 \quad x>0 \quad \therefore f(x)>0 \quad \therefore f(x) \quad (0,+\infty)$$

$$f(x) \quad (0,+\infty)$$

$$a>0 \quad f(x)=-\frac{a(x-\frac{1}{a})(x+1)}{x} \quad f(x)=0 \quad x=\frac{1}{a} \quad x\in(0,\frac{1}{a}) \quad f(x)>0$$

$$x\in(\frac{1}{a},+\infty) \quad f(x)<0$$

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ on } (0, \frac{1}{a}) \text{ and } (\frac{1}{a}, +\infty)$$

$$a, 0 \quad f(x) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$a > 0 \quad f(x) \text{ on } (0, \frac{1}{a}) \text{ and } (\frac{1}{a}, +\infty)$$

$$a = -2 \quad f(x) = \ln x + x^2 + 3x \quad (x > 0)$$

$$x_1, x_2 \quad f(x_1) + f(x_2) + x_1 x_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln x_1 + x_1^2 + 3x_1 + \ln x_2 + x_2^2 + 3x_2 + x_1 x_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x_1 + x_2)^2 + 3(x_1 + x_2) = x_1 x_2 - \ln(x_1 x_2)$$

$$g(t) = t - \ln t \quad (t > 0) \quad g'(t) = 1 - \frac{1}{t}$$

$$t \in (0, 1) \quad g'(t) < 0 \quad t \in (1, +\infty) \quad g'(t) > 0$$

$$\therefore g(t) \text{ has a minimum at } t = 1$$

$$\therefore (x_1 + x_2)^2 + 3(x_1 + x_2) = x_1 x_2 - \ln(x_1 x_2) \geq 1$$

$$x_1 + x_2 \geq \frac{\sqrt{13} - 3}{2} \quad x_1 + x_2 \geq \frac{\sqrt{13} - 3}{2} \quad (x_1, x_2 > 0)$$

$$\therefore x_1 + x_2 \geq \frac{\sqrt{13} - 3}{2}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{13} - 3}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2\sqrt{13} - 7}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{52} - \sqrt{49}}{2} > 0$$

$$\therefore x_1 + x_2 > \frac{1}{4}$$

$$8 \quad f(x) = \ln x - x^2 + x$$

1. $f(x)$ 的表达式

2. $f(x)$ 的导数 $f'(x) = (\frac{a}{2} - 1)x^2 + ax - 1$ 的表达式

3. $f(x_1) + f(x_2) + 2(x_1^2 + x_2^2) + x_1x_2 = 0$ 的解

4. $f(x) = \ln x - x^2 + x$ 的导数 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - 2x + 1 = \frac{-2x^2 + x + 1}{x}$ 的表达式

5. $f'(x) < 0$ 的解集 $2x^2 - x - 1 > 0$

6. $x > 0$ 且 $x > 1$ 的解集

7. $f(x)$ 在 $(1, +\infty)$ 上的单调性

8. $f(x)$ 的导数 $f'(x) = (\frac{a}{2} - 1)x^2 + ax - 1$ 的表达式

9. $f(x) - [(\frac{a}{2} - 1)x^2 + ax - 1] \geq 0$ 的解集

10. $g(x) = f(x) - [(\frac{a}{2} - 1)x^2 + ax - 1] = \ln x - \frac{1}{2}ax^2 + (1 - a)x + 1$ 的表达式

11. $g(x)_{\max} \geq 0$ 的解集

12. $g(x) = \frac{1}{x} - ax + 1 - a = \frac{-ax^2 + (1 - a)x + 1}{x}$ 的表达式

13. $-ax^2 + (1 - a)x + 1 = (-ax + 1)(x + 1)$ 的表达式

14. $x > 0$ 且 $a > 0$ 时 $g(x)$ 的表达式

$$\square \quad a > 0 \quad \square \quad x > \frac{1}{a} \quad \square \quad g(x) \quad \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad 0 < x < \frac{1}{a} \quad \square \quad g(x) \quad \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad x = \frac{1}{a} \quad \square \quad g(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad - \ln a - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1-a}{a} + 1$$

$$\square \quad = - \ln a + \frac{1}{a} \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad - \ln a + \frac{1}{a} \quad \square \quad 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad a \ln a \dots 1 \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \quad a \quad \square \square \square \square \square \quad 2 \square$$

$$\square \quad 3 \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad \square \quad \square \quad \square \quad f(x_1) + f(x_2) + 2(x_1^2 + x_2^2) + x_1 x_2 = 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad \ln x_1 + x_1^2 + x_1 + \ln x_2 + x_2^2 + x_2 + x_1 x_2 = 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad (x_1 + x_2)^2 + (x_1 + x_2) = x_1 \square x_2 - \ln(x_1 \square x_2) \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad t = x_1 \square x_2 \quad \square \square \square \quad \varphi(t) = t \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \varphi'(t) = 1 - \frac{1}{t} = \frac{t-1}{t} \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \quad \varphi(t) \quad \square \square \square \quad (0,1) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad (1,+\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \quad \varphi(t) \dots \varphi \quad \square \square \square \quad = 1 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad (x_1 + x_2)^2 + (x_1 + x_2) \dots 1 \quad \square$$

$$x_1+x_2>0$$

$$x_1+x_2\ldots\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$$

$$f(x)=\ln x-x^2+x$$

$$f(x)$$

$$f(x)<(\frac{a}{2}-1)x^2+ax-1$$

$$x_1-x_2\quad f(x_1)+f(x_2)+2(x_1^2+x_2^2)+x_1x_2=0\quad x_1+x_2\ldots\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$$

$$f(x)=\frac{1}{x}-2x+1=\frac{-2x^2+x+1}{x}(x>0)$$

$$f(x)<0\quad 2x^2-x-1>0$$

$$x>0\quad x>1$$

$$f(x)\quad (1,+\infty)\quad f(x)\quad (0,1)$$

$$g(x)=f(x)-[(\frac{a}{2}-1)x^2+ax-1]=\ln x-\frac{1}{2}ax^2+(1-a)x+1$$

$$g'(x)=\frac{1}{x}-ax+(1-a)=\frac{-ax^2+(1-a)x+1}{x}$$

$$a.2$$

$$g(x)=-\frac{a(x-\frac{1}{a})(x+1)}{x}$$

$$g(x)=0\quad x=\frac{1}{a}$$

$$\square\square\square \quad x=(0,\frac{1}{a}) \quad \square \quad g'(x)>0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad x\in (\frac{1}{a},+\infty) \quad \square\square \quad g'(x)<0 \quad \square$$

$$\square\square\square\square \quad g'(x) \quad \square \quad x\in (0,\frac{1}{a}) \quad \square\square\square\square\square\square \quad x\in (\frac{1}{a},+\infty) \quad \square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square\square \quad g'(x) \quad \square\square\square\square\square \quad g'(\frac{1}{a})=ln(\frac{1}{a})-\frac{1}{2}a\times(\frac{1}{a})^2+(1-a)\times(\frac{1}{a})+1=\frac{1}{2a}-lna \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad h(a)=(\frac{1}{2a})-lna \quad \square\square\square \quad h(2)=\frac{1}{4}-ln2<0 \quad \square$$

$$\square\square\square \quad h \quad \square a\square\square \quad a\in (0,+\infty) \quad \square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square\square \quad a.2 \quad \square\square \quad h \quad \square a\square \quad <0 \quad \square$$

$$\square\square\square\square\square\square\square \quad \square\square \quad x \quad g'(x)<0 \quad \square$$

$$\square\square\square\square \quad x\square\square\square\square \quad f(x)<(\frac{a}{2}-1)x^2+ax-1 \quad \square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square\square\square\square \quad f(x_1)+f(x_2)+2(x_1^2+x_2^2)+x_1x_2=0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad ln x_1+x_1^2+x_1+ln x_2+x_2^2+x_2+x_1x_2=0 \quad \square$$

$$\square\square \quad (x_1+x_2)^2+(x_1+x_2)=x_1x_2-ln(x_1x_2) \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad t=x_1x_2 \quad \square\square\square \quad \varphi(t)=t- \ln t \quad \square\square \quad \varphi'(t)=\frac{t-1}{t} \quad \square$$

$$\square\square\square \quad \varphi(t) \quad \square\square\square \quad (0,1) \quad \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square \quad (1,+\infty) \quad \square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square \quad \varphi(t) \dots \varphi \quad \square 1\square \quad \square$$

$$\square\square \quad (x_1+x_2)^2+(x_1+x_2) \dots 1 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad x_1+x_2>0 \quad \square$$

$$x_1 + x_2 \dots \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$$

□□ □□□

$$f(x) = \ln x - \frac{1}{2}ax^2 + x \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$$

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$$f'(x) = 0 \quad f(x)$$

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$$f(x) = \ln x - \frac{1}{2}ax^2 + x \quad a$$

□2□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□

$$f(x_1) + f(x_2) + x_1 x_2 = 0 \quad x_1 + x_2 > \frac{e}{5}$$

□3□□ $a = -2$ □□□□ x_1, x_2 □□ □□□□

$$f(x) = \ln x - \frac{1}{2}ax^2 + x \quad f'(x) = 0$$

□□□□□□□1□ □ $f'(x) = 0$ □

$$a = 2 \quad x > 0$$

□□ $x > 0$ □

$$f(x) = \ln x - x^2 + x$$

□

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} - 2x + 1 = -\frac{2x^2 - x - 1}{x}$$

□

$$f(x) < 0 \quad x > 1 \quad f(x)$$

□ □□ □□□ □□□□□

$$f(x) \quad (1, +\infty)$$

□□ □□□□□ □

$$F(x) = f(x) - ax + 1 = \ln x - \frac{1}{2}ax^2 + (1-a)x + 1$$

□2□□ □

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{x} - ax + 1 - a = -\frac{ax^2 + (a-1)x - 1}{x} = -\frac{(x+1)(x-\frac{1}{a})}{x}$$

□ □

$$a, 0 \quad (0, +\infty) \quad F(x)$$

□ □□ □□□ □□□□

$$F(x) = 2 - \frac{3}{2}a > 0$$

□ $F(x) > 0$ □□□□□□

$$a > 0 \quad f(x) \quad x = \frac{1}{a} \quad f\left(\frac{1}{a}\right) = \ln \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{2a}$$

□ $a > 0$ □□□□ $f(x)$ □ $x = \frac{1}{a}$ □□□□□□ $f\left(\frac{1}{a}\right) = \ln \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{2a}$ □

$$h(a) = \ln \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{2a} = \frac{1}{2a} - \ln a$$

□ $h(a)$ □ $= \ln \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{2a} = \frac{1}{2a} - \ln a$ □

□□□□□□□□□□ $a > 0$ □□ h □ a □□□□□□

$$h_1 = \frac{1}{2} > 0 \quad h_2 = \frac{1}{4} - \ln 2 < 0$$

$$\therefore \square\square\square\square\square\square\square^a \square\square\square\square\square 2\square$$

$$\boxed{3} \quad a = -2 \quad \boxed{}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = 12x + x^2 + x$$

$$\therefore f(X_1) + f(X_2) + X_1X_2 = \ln X_1 + X_1^2 + X_1 + \ln X_2 + X_2^2 + X_1X_2 + X_2$$

$$=(X_1+X_2)^2+X_1+X_2+\ln X_1X_2-X_1X_2$$

$$g(x) = \ln x \quad x \quad g'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - 1$$

$$\therefore 0 < x < 1 \quad g'(x) > 0 \quad g(x)$$

$$x > 1 \quad g'(x) < 0 \quad g(x)$$

$$\therefore g(X)_{\text{JITEN}} = g_{\boxed{1}\boxed{}} = -1_{\boxed{}}$$

$$\therefore f(x_1) + f(x_2) + x_1 x_2, (x_1 + x_2)^2 + (x_1 + x_2) - 1$$

$$(X_1 + X_2)^2 + (X_1 + X_2) - 1.0$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & X_1 & X_2 & & \\ \square & & & & \\ \square & & \square & \square & \square & \square & \square & \square \end{array}$$

$$\therefore X_1 + X_2 \dots \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} > \frac{e}{5}$$

$$X_1 + X_2 > \frac{e}{5} \dots$$

$$f(x) = \ln x - \frac{1}{2}ax^2 + (1-a)x \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x)$$

$$a = -2 \quad x_1, x_2 \quad f(x_1) + f(x_2) + x_1 x_2 = 0 \quad x_1 + x_2 > \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f(x) = \ln x - \frac{1}{2} + (1-a)x \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{1}{x} - ax + (1-a) = \frac{-ax^2 + (1-a)x + 1}{x}$$

$$a, 0 \quad x > 0 \quad \therefore f(x) > 0 \quad \therefore f(x) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$a > 0 \quad f(x) = \frac{-a(x - \frac{1}{a})(x+1)}{x} \quad f(x) = 0 \quad x = \frac{1}{a} \quad x \in (0, \frac{1}{a}) \quad f(x) > 0$$

$$x \in (\frac{1}{a}, +\infty) \quad f(x) < 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) \quad (0, \frac{1}{a}) \quad (\frac{1}{a}, +\infty)$$

$$a, 0 \quad f(x) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$a > 0 \quad f(x) \quad (0, \frac{1}{a}) \quad (\frac{1}{a}, +\infty)$$

$$a = -2 \quad f(x) = \ln x + x^2 + 3x \quad (x > 0)$$

$$x_1, x_2 \quad f(x_1) + f(x_2) + x_1 x_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln x_1 + x_1^2 + 3x_1 + \ln x_2 + x_2^2 + 3x_2 + x_1 x_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x_1 + x_2)^2 + 3(x_1 + x_2) = x_1 x_2 - \ln(x_1 x_2)$$

$$g(t) = t - \ln t \quad (t > 0) \quad g'(t) = 1 - \frac{1}{t}$$

$$t \in (0, 1) \quad g'(t) < 0 \quad t \in (1, +\infty) \quad g'(t) > 0$$

$$\therefore g \circ g = 1$$

$$\therefore (x_1 + x_2)^2 + 3(x_1 + x_2) = x_1 x_2 - \ln(x_1 x_2) \dots 1$$

$$x_1 + x_2 \dots \frac{\sqrt{13} - 3}{2} \quad x_1 + x_2 \dots \frac{-\sqrt{13} - 3}{2}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{13} - 3}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2\sqrt{13} - 7}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{52} - 7}{4} > 0$$

$$\therefore x_1 + x_2 \dots \frac{\sqrt{13} - 3}{2} > \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f(x) = 2\ln x + x^2 + (a-1)x - a \quad (a \in \mathbb{R}) \quad x=1 \quad f(x) \dots 0$$

$$1 \dots a \dots$$

$$x_1 \dots x_2 (x_1 \neq x_2) \quad f(x_1) + f(x_2) = 0 \quad x_1 + x_2 > 2$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{x} + 2x + (a-1)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{x} + 2x + (a-1) \dots a+3 \dots 0 \quad f' = 0$$

$$x=1 \quad f(x) \dots 0 \quad \dots 3$$

$$a < -3 \quad m \quad f(m) = 0$$

$$1 < x < m \quad f(x) < 0$$

$$f(x) \quad (1, m)$$

$$1 < x < m \quad f(x) < f' = 0$$

$$a < -3$$

$$a \dots 3 \dots 6$$

$$x_1 < x_2$$

$$f(x_1) + f(x_2) = 0$$

$$0 < x_1 < 1 < x_2$$

$$f(x)$$

$$x_1 + x_2 > 2 \Leftrightarrow x_2 > 2 - x_1 \Leftrightarrow f(x_2) > f(2 - x_1)$$

$$f(x_1) + f(x_2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f(x_2) = -f(x_1)$$

$$-f(x_1) > f(2 - x_1) \Leftrightarrow f(x_1) + f(2 - x_1) < 0 \dots 8$$

$$g(x) = f(x) + f(2 - x) \quad g(x) = 2 \ln x + \ln(2 - x) + x^2 - 2x + 1$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{4(x-1)^3}{x(x-2)}$$

$$\therefore 0 < x < 1 \quad g'(x) > 0$$

$$g(x) \quad (0,1)$$

$$g'(1) = 0$$

$$\therefore 0 < x < 1 \quad g'(x) < 0 \quad f(x) + f(2 - x) < 0$$

$$f(x_1) + f(2 - x_1) < 0$$

$$x_1 + x_2 > 2 \dots 12$$

$$f(x) = ae^{2x} + e^x + x \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) \quad x=0 \quad a$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \quad g(x) = f(x) - (a+3)e^x \quad \square \square \square \square \square \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square 3 \square \square \quad a=2 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad x_1 \square x_2 \square \square \quad f(x_1) + f(x_2) + 3e^{x_1}e^{x_2} = 0 \quad \square \square \square \square \quad e^{x_1} + e^{x_2} > \frac{1}{2} \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square 1 \square \square \square \quad f(x) = ae^{2x} + e^x + x \quad \square \square \square \quad f(x) = 2ae^{2x} + e^x + 1 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad f(x) \quad x=0 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \quad f(0) = 2a + 1 + 1 = 0 \quad \square \square \square \quad a = -1 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \quad a = -1 \quad \square \square \quad f(x) = -(2e^x + 1)(e^x - 1) \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad f(x) \quad x=0 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad \square 3 \square \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \square \quad g(x) = f(x) - (a+3)e^x = ae^{2x} - (a+2)e^x + x \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad g'(x) = 2ae^{2x} - (a+2)e^x + 1 = 2ae^{2x} - (a+2)e^x + 1 = (ae^x - 1)(2e^x - 1)$$

..... $\square 4 \square \square$

$$\textcircled{1} \square \quad a, 0 \quad x \in (-\infty, -\ln 2) \quad g'(x) > 0 \quad \square \square \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \quad g(x) \quad (-\infty, -\ln 2) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad x \in (-\ln 2, +\infty) \quad g'(x) < 0 \quad \square \square \quad \square$$

$$\therefore \square \square \quad g(x) \quad (-\ln 2, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad \square 5 \square \square$$

$$\textcircled{2} \square \quad a > 0 \quad g'(x) = (ae^x - 1)(2e^x - 1) \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad a > 2 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad g(x) \quad (-\infty, -\ln a) \quad (-\ln 2, +\infty) \quad \square \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad (-\ln a, -\ln 2) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad a = 2 \quad g'(x) \dots 0 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad g(x) \quad (-\infty, +\infty) \quad \square \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$0 < a < 2 \quad g(x) \quad (-\infty, -\ln 2) \quad (-\ln a, +\infty)$$

$$(-\ln 2, -\ln a) \quad \dots \quad 8$$

$$3 \quad a = 2$$

$$f(x_1) + f(x_2) + 3e^{x_1}e^{x_2} = 0$$

$$2e^{2x_1} + e^{x_1} + x_1 + 2e^{2x_2} + e^{x_2} + x_2 + 3e^{x_1}e^{x_2} = 0$$

$$2(e^{x_1} + e^{x_2})^2 + (e^{x_1} + e^{x_2}) = e^{x_1}e^{x_2} - x_1 - x_2 = e^{x_1+x_2} - (x_1 + x_2)$$

$$t = x_1 + x_2 \quad \varphi(t) = e^t - t$$

$$\varphi'(t) = e^t - 1 = 0$$

$$t \in (-\infty, 0) \quad \varphi'(t) < 0 \quad \varphi(t) = e^t - t \quad (-\infty, 0)$$

$$t \in (0, +\infty) \quad \varphi'(t) > 0 \quad \varphi(t) = e^t - t \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$\varphi(t) = e^t - t \quad t = 0 \quad \dots \quad 10$$

$$2(e^{x_1} + e^{x_2})^2 + (e^{x_1} + e^{x_2}) \dots 1$$

$$2(e^{x_1} + e^{x_2})^2 + (e^{x_1} + e^{x_2}) - 1 \dots e^{x_1} + e^{x_2} \dots \frac{1}{2} \dots 11$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = t = 0 \quad e^{x_1} + e^{x_2} \dots 2\sqrt{e^{x_1+x_2}} = 2 > \frac{1}{2} \quad x_1 \quad x_2$$

$$e^{x_1} + e^{x_2} > \frac{1}{2} \quad \dots 12$$

$$f(x) = e^x \left(x - \frac{a}{x} - 2\right) \quad (0, +\infty) \quad e = 2.71828 \dots$$

$$f(x) \quad \dots$$

$$f(x) \quad f(x_1) + f(x_2) = -4e^{x_1+x_2} \dots 2$$

$$f(x) = \frac{e^x(x-1)(x^2-a)}{x^2}$$

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① $a, 0$ $f(x) > 0$ $x > 1$
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$f(x)$ $(1, +\infty)$
□□ □ □□

② $0 < a < 1$ $f(x) > 0$ $0 < x < \sqrt{a}$ $x > 1$
□□ □□□ □□ □

$f(x) < 0$ $\sqrt{a} < x < 1$
□ □□□ □

$f(x)$ $(0, \sqrt{a})$ $(\sqrt{a}, 1)$ $(1, +\infty)$
□ □ □□□ □ □□□ □□

$a = 1$ $f(x) = \frac{e^x(x-1)^2(x+1)}{x^2} \dots 0$
③ □ □□ □

$f(x)$ $(0, +\infty)$
□□ □ □□

④ $a > 1$ $f(x) > 0$ $0 < x < 1$ $x > \sqrt{a}$
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$f(x) < 0$ $1 < x < \sqrt{a}$
□ □□□ □

$f(x)$ $(0, 1)$ $(1, \sqrt{a})$ $(\sqrt{a}, +\infty)$
□ □ □□□ □□□ □ □□

$a, 0$ $f(x)$ $(1, +\infty)$
□□□ □ □ □□

$0 < a < 1$ $f(x)$ $(0, \sqrt{a})$ $(1, +\infty)$
□ □ □ □□ □□

$a = 1$ $f(x)$ $(0, +\infty)$
□ □ □ □□

$a > 1$ $f(x)$ $(0, 1)$ $(\sqrt{a}, +\infty)$
□ □ □ □ □ □□

∥ $f(x)$ $(0, +\infty)$
□2□ □□ □ □□

∴ $a = 1$ $f(x) = e^x(x - \frac{1}{x} - 2)$
□□ □

$$f' = -2e^{-x} \quad f(x_1) + f(x_2) = -4e = 2f'$$

$$-4e^{-x} = f'(x_1) + f'(2-x_1) = f'(x_2) + f'(2-x_2) = -4e^{-x}$$

$$h(x) = f(x) + f(2-x) \quad 0 < x < 1$$

$$h(x) = h(2-x)$$

$$h(x) = f(x) + f(2-x) = e^{x^2}(x-1)^2 \left[\frac{e^{x^2}(x+1)}{x^2} - \frac{(3-x)}{(2-x)^2} \right]$$

$$h(x) = 0 \quad \frac{e^{x^2}(x+1)}{x^2} - \frac{3-x}{(2-x)^2} = 0$$

$$e^x \cdot 1 + x \cdot e^{x^2} = (e^{x^2})^2 \cdot (1+x-1)^2 = x^2$$

$$0 < x < 1 \quad \frac{e^{x^2}}{x^2} > 1$$

$$\frac{e^{x^2}(x+1)}{x^2} - \frac{3-x}{(2-x)^2} = x+1 - \frac{3-x}{(x-2)^2} = \frac{x^2 - 3x^2 + x + 1}{(x-2)^2}$$

$$0 < x < 1 \quad x^2 - 2x - 1 < 0$$

$$x^2 - 3x^2 + x + 1 = (x-1)(x^2 - 2x - 1) > 0$$

$$\frac{e^{x^2}(x+1)}{x^2} - \frac{3-x}{(2-x)^2} > 0$$

$$h(x) > 0 \quad h(x) = h(2-x)$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = 2$$

$$f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 5 - \frac{a}{e^x} \quad (a \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$f(x) \in (-\infty, +\infty) \quad a$$

$$\text{||} \quad g(x) = e^x f(x) \quad m.1 \quad g(x_1) + g(x_2) = 2g(m) \quad x_1 \neq x_2 \quad x_1 + x_2 < 2m$$

$$\text{|||||1||} \quad f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 5 - \frac{a}{e^x} \quad (-\infty, +\infty) \quad \text{|||||}$$

$$\therefore x \in R \quad f(x) = 2x - 4 + \frac{a}{e^x} \dots 0 \quad \text{||||}$$

$$\text{||} \quad a \cdot (4 - 2x)e^x \dots \quad \text{||2||}$$

$$\therefore h(x) = (4 - 2x)e^x \quad x \in R \quad \text{||}$$

$$h(x) = (2 - 2x)e^x \quad \text{||}$$

$$\therefore x \in (-\infty, 1) \quad h'(x) > 0 \quad h(x) \quad x \in (-\infty, 1) \quad \text{|||||}$$

$$\therefore x \in (1, +\infty) \quad h'(x) < 0 \quad h(x) \quad x \in (1, +\infty) \quad \text{|||||}$$

$$\therefore h(x)_{\max} = h \quad = 2e \quad \text{||1||}$$

$$\text{||} \quad a \cdot [(4 - 2x)e^x]_{\max} \quad \text{||}$$

$$\therefore a \cdot 2e \quad a \in [2e, +\infty) \dots \quad \text{||4||}$$

$$\text{||2|||||} \quad g(x) = e^x(x^2 - 4x + 5) - a \quad \text{||}$$

$$\text{||} \quad g'(x) = e^x(x - 1)^2 \dots 0 \quad \text{||}$$

$$\text{||} \quad g(x) \quad (-\infty, +\infty) \dots \quad \text{|||||6||}$$

$$\text{||} \quad g(x_1) + g(x_2) = 2g(m) \quad \text{||}$$

$$\text{||} \quad g(x_1) - g(m) = g(m) - g(x_2) \quad \text{||}$$

$$\text{||} \quad g(x_1) - g(m) \quad g(m) - g(x_2) \quad \text{|||}$$

$$\text{|||} \quad x_1 < m < x_2 \quad h(x) = g(2m - x) + g(x) - 2g(m) \quad (x > m.1) \dots \quad \text{||8||}$$

$$h(x) = e^{mx}(2m-x-1)^2 + e^x(x-1)^2$$

$$e^{mx} < e^x \quad (2m-x-1)^2 - (x-1)^2 = (2m-2)(2m-2x), 0$$

$$h(x) > 0 \quad h(x) \quad (m+\infty) \dots\dots \quad 10$$

$$h(x) > h(m) = 0 \quad h(x_2) = g(2m-x_2) + g(x_2) - 2g(m) > 0$$

$$g(2m-x_2) > 2g(m) - g(x_2) = g(x_1)$$

$$2m-x_2 > x_1 \quad x_1 + x_2 < 2m \dots\dots \quad 12$$

$$\square \quad g(x) = e^x f(x)$$

$$= (x^2 - 4x + 5)e^x - ag(x) + g(x_2)$$

$$= 2g(m) \quad m \in [1, +\infty)$$

$$\therefore (x_1^2 - 4x_1 + 5)e^{x_1} - a + (x_2^2 - 4x_2 + 5)e^{x_2} - a = 2(m^2 - 4m + 5)e^m - 2a$$

$$\therefore (x_1^2 - 4x_1 + 5)e^{x_1} + (x_2^2 - 4x_2 + 5)e^{x_2} = 2(m^2 - 4m + 5)e^m$$

$$\therefore \varphi(x) = (x^2 - 4x + 5)e^x \quad x \in R$$

$$\varphi(x_1) + \varphi(x_2) = 2\varphi(m)$$

$$\therefore \varphi'(x) = (x-1)^2 e^x \dots 0 \quad \varphi(x) \quad x \in R \quad \varphi' \quad = 0 \dots\dots \quad 6$$

$$x_1 \in (-\infty, m) \quad x_2 \in (m, +\infty)$$

$$F(x) = \varphi(m+x) + \varphi(m-x) \quad x \in (0, +\infty) \dots\dots \quad 8$$

$$\therefore F(x) = (m+x-1)^2 e^{m+x} + (m-x-1)^2 e^{m-x}$$

$$\square \quad x > 0 \quad \therefore e^{m+x} > e^{m-x} > 0$$

$$(m+x-1)^2 - (m-x-1)^2 = (2m-2)2x.0$$

$$\therefore F(x) > 0 \quad F(x) \quad x \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$\therefore F(x) > F(0) = 2\varphi(m)$$

$$\therefore \varphi(m+x) + \varphi(m-x) > 2\varphi(m) \quad x \in (0, +\infty) \quad \square \quad \square \quad \square 10 \square \square$$

$$X = m - X_1 \quad \therefore \varphi(m + m - X_1) + \varphi(m - m + X_1) > 2\varphi(m)$$

$$\varphi(2m - x_1) + \varphi(x_1) > 2\varphi(m)$$

$$\varphi(x_1) + \varphi(x_2) = 2\varphi(m)$$

$$\therefore \varphi(2m - x_1) + 2\varphi(m) - \varphi(x_2) > 2\varphi(m)$$

$$\varphi(2m - x_1) > \varphi(x_2)$$

$$\varphi(x) \quad x \in R$$

$$\therefore 2m - x_1 > x_2 \quad x_1 + x_2 < 2m \dots\dots$$

$$f(x) = ax^2 + \ln(x) \quad a \in \mathbb{R} \quad - \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad g(x) = x^2 - 2x + f(x) \quad g'(x) \quad g(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{if } x_1 < x_2, \quad g(x_1) + g(x_2) + 3 = 0 \\ & \text{if } g(x_1 + x_2) > \frac{1}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = 2ax + \frac{1}{x} \quad (0, +\infty)$$

a.0 $f(x) > 0$ $f(x)$ $(0, +\infty)$... [2]

$$a < 0 \quad f(x) = 0 \quad x = \sqrt{-\frac{1}{2a}}$$

$$\square \quad x \in (0, \sqrt{-\frac{1}{2a}}) \quad f(x) > 0 \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad x \in (\sqrt{-\frac{1}{2a}}, +\infty) \quad f(x) < 0 \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \quad \square 3 \square \square$$

$$\therefore f(x)_{\max} = f(\sqrt{-\frac{1}{2a}}) = -\frac{1}{2} + \ln \sqrt{-\frac{1}{2a}} \quad \therefore -\frac{1}{2} + \ln \sqrt{-\frac{1}{2a}} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \dots \quad a = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \dots \quad \square \quad \square 4 \square \square \quad \square \quad \square 5 \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2x + \ln x \quad \therefore g'(x) = x + \frac{1}{x} - 2 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad x + \frac{1}{x} - 2 \quad \therefore g'(x) > 0 \quad \therefore g(x) \quad (0, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad \square 6 \square \square$$

$$\square \quad x_1 < x_2 \quad g(x_1) + g(x_2) = -3 \quad g(1) = -\frac{3}{2} \quad \therefore 0 < x_1 < 1 < x_2 \quad \square \quad \square 7 \square \square$$

$$\square \quad g''(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2} \quad \therefore x > 1 \quad g''(x) > 0 \quad g'(x) \quad \square \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \quad g(x_1 + x_2) > \frac{1}{2} \quad g(x_1 + x_2) > g' \quad \square 2 \square \square$$

$$\square \square \quad x_1 + x_2 > 2 \quad x_2 > 2 - x_1 \quad \dots \quad \square \quad x_1 < 1 \quad \therefore 2 - x_1 > 1 \quad \square \quad \square 8 \square \square \quad \square \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \quad g(2 - x_1) < g(x_2) = -3 - g(x_1) \Leftrightarrow g(x_1) + g(2 - x_1) < -3 - \dots (*) \quad \dots \quad \square \quad \square 9 \square \square$$

$$\square \quad G(x) = g(x) + g(2 - x) = x^2 - 2x - 2 + \ln x + \ln(2 - x) \quad (0 < x < 1) \quad \square \square \square \quad \square$$

$$\therefore G(x) = 2x^2 - 2 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2 - x} = 2(1 - x) \left[\frac{1}{x(2 - x)} - 1 \right] = \frac{2(x - 1)^2}{x(x - 2)} > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\therefore G(x) \quad (0, 1) \quad \dots \quad \square \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad \square 11 \square \square$$

$$\therefore G(x) < G' \quad \square 1 \square = -3 \quad \square \square \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad g(x_1 + x_2) > \frac{1}{2} \quad \square \quad \square 12 \square \square$$

$$17 \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = 2\ln x + ax^2 - 1 (a \in \mathbb{R}) \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

例 1 设 $a=1$ 证明

$$(i) \quad f(1+x) + f(1-x) < m \quad 0 < x < 1 \quad m$$

$$(ii) \quad x_1, x_2 \quad f(x_1) + f(x_2) = 0 \quad x_1 + x_2 > 2$$

$$f(x) = 2\ln x + ax^2 - 1 \quad (a \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$\therefore f(x) \quad (0, +\infty) \quad f(x) = \frac{2}{x} + 2ax$$

$$f(x) > 0 \quad x > 0 \quad \therefore 2ax^2 + 2 > 0$$

$$a > 0 \quad f(x) > 0 \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$\therefore f(x) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$a < 0 \quad 2ax^2 + 2 > 0$$

$$\therefore -\sqrt{-\frac{1}{a}} < m < \sqrt{-\frac{1}{a}}$$

$$x > 0 \quad \therefore f(x) \quad (0, \frac{\sqrt{-a}}{-a}) \quad (\frac{\sqrt{-a}}{-a}, +\infty)$$

$$(i) \quad F(x) = f(1+x) + f(1-x) = 2\ln(1+x) + 2\ln(1-x) + 2x^2$$

$$F(x) = \frac{2}{1+x} - \frac{2}{1-x} + 4x = -\frac{4x^2}{1-x^2}$$

$$0 < x < 1 \quad \therefore F(x) < 0 \quad 0 < x < 1$$

$$\therefore F(x) \quad x \in (0, 1)$$

$$\therefore F(x) < F(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore m > 0 \quad m \quad [0, +\infty)$$

(ii) $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = 0 \quad (0, +\infty)$
 证明 $f(x) = 0$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上成立

① $x_1, x_2 \in (0, 1) \Rightarrow f(x_1) < 0, f(x_2) < 0$
 证明 $f(x_1) < 0, f(x_2) < 0$

$f(x_1) + f(x_2) < 0 \Rightarrow f(x_1) + f(x_2) = 0$
 证明 $f(x_1) + f(x_2) = 0$

② $x_1, x_2 \in (1, +\infty) \Rightarrow f(x_1) > 0, f(x_2) > 0$
 证明 $f(x_1) > 0, f(x_2) > 0$

$f(x_1) + f(x_2) > 0 \Rightarrow f(x_1) + f(x_2) = 0$
 证明 $f(x_1) + f(x_2) = 0$

③ $x_1 = 1 \Rightarrow f(x_1) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x_1) + f(x_2) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x_2) = 0$
 证明 $f(x_1) = 0, f(x_1) + f(x_2) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x_2) = 0$

$\therefore x_2 = 1 \Rightarrow x_1 \neq x_2$
 证明 $x_2 = 1, x_1 \neq x_2$

④ $0 < x_1 < 1 < x_2$
 证明 $0 < x_1 < 1 < x_2$

$0 < x < 1 \Rightarrow f(1+x) + f(1-x) < 0$
 证明 $f(1+x) + f(1-x) < 0$

$1-x = x_1 \Rightarrow f(2-x_1) + f(x_1) < 0$
 证明 $f(2-x_1) + f(x_1) < 0$

$\therefore f(2-x_1) < -f(x_1) = f(x_2)$
 证明 $f(2-x_1) < -f(x_1) = f(x_2)$

$f(x) = 0 \quad (0, +\infty)$
 证明 $f(x) = 0 \quad (0, +\infty)$

$\therefore 2-x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow x_1 + x_2 > 2$
 证明 $2-x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow x_1 + x_2 > 2$

18 $f(x) = (x^2 - 6x + a)e^x$
 证明 $f(x) = (x^2 - 6x + a)e^x$

① $y = f(x) \quad (0 \leq f(0)) \Rightarrow 5x + y = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = 0$
 证明 $y = f(x) \quad (0 \leq f(0)) \Rightarrow 5x + y = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = 0$

② $a = 11 \Rightarrow f(m) = \frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2)}{2} \quad (m > 1) \Rightarrow x_1 \neq x_2 \Rightarrow m > \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}$
 证明 $a = 11 \Rightarrow f(m) = \frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2)}{2} \quad (m > 1) \Rightarrow x_1 \neq x_2 \Rightarrow m > \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}$

$f(x) = (x^2 - 4x + a - 6)e^x$
 证明 $f(x) = (x^2 - 4x + a - 6)e^x$

$\therefore f(0) = a - 6 = -5 \Rightarrow a = 1$
 证明 $f(0) = a - 6 = -5 \Rightarrow a = 1$

$$\therefore f(x) = (x+1)(x-5)e^x$$

$$f(x) > 0 \quad x < -1 \quad x > 5 \quad f(x) < 0 \quad -1 < x < 5$$

$$\therefore f(x) \begin{matrix} (-\infty, -1) & (5, +\infty) \\ \text{increasing} & \text{decreasing} \end{matrix} \quad (-1, 5)$$

$$\square \quad f(x) = (x^2 - 6x + 11)e^x \quad \therefore f'(x) = (x^2 - 4x + 5)e^x$$

$$\square \quad g(x) = (x^2 - 4x + 5)e^x \quad g'(x) = e^x(x-1)^2 \geq 0$$

$$\therefore g(x) \text{ is } R \text{ increasing}$$

$$\square \quad \frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2)}{2} = f(m)$$

$$\therefore f(x_1) - f(m) = f(m) - f(x_2)$$

$$\therefore f(x_1) - f(m) = f(m) - f(x_2)$$

$$x_1 < m < x_2 \quad h(x) = f(2m-x) + f(x) - 2f(m) \quad (x > m > 1)$$

$$\square \quad h(x) = e^{2m-x}(2m-x-1)^2 + e^x(x-1)^2$$

$$\square \quad e^{2m-x} < e^x \quad (2m-x-1)^2 - (x-1)^2 = (2m-2)(2m-2x) < 0$$

$$\therefore h(x) > 0 \quad \therefore h(x) \text{ is } (m, +\infty) \text{ increasing}$$

$$\therefore h(x) > h(m) = 0 \quad \therefore h(x_2) = f(2m-x_2) + f(x_2) - 2f(m) > 0$$

$$\therefore f(2m-x_2) > 2f(m) - f(x_2) = f(x_1)$$

$$\square \quad f(x) \text{ is } R \text{ increasing}$$

$$\therefore 2m-x_2 > x_1 \quad m > \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}$$

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